REMARKS

Claims 10-20 are pending. No new matter has been presented.

Claims 10-14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee, U.S. Patent No. 5,8281,884 in view of Sauntry, U.S. Patent No. 6,349,344. Claims 15, 16, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee in view of Sauntry as applied to claims 10 and 17, and further in view of Ronen, U.S. Patent 5,701,442. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The examiner states that Lee teaches a data conversion unit recognizing a type of data based upon a type of information accompanying the data address (abstract; col. 3, line 53 - col. 4, line 3). However, Lee actually teaches that a byte swapping device selectively byte swapping the data based upon the relationship between the addresses received by the byte swapping device and the data conversion apertures (col. 3, line 67 - col. 4, line 3). This does not correspond to the claimed data conversion unit.

Further, the Examiner admits that Lee fails to teach an object-oriented data conversion unit. The Examiner relies on Sauntry for teaching this feature and asserts that Sauntry teaches an object-oriented data conversion unit (col. 3 lines 8-16). However, Sauntry actually teaches "... a separate utility that preloads and parses a given collection of Java class files, such that the Java virtual machine does not have to load and parse the files at run time, but instead can rely on the run-time image itself. Desirably, this includes translating the byte codes of the Java class files from big endian format to little endian format . . . ." In other word, Sauntry describes a complex software algorithm consisting of many different steps leading to a byte reordering sometimes under certain conditions. Sauntry does not describe a data conversion unit, especially not a data conversion unit doing its job unconditionally, controlled by object type information carried along with the object. Thus, neither Lee nor Sauntry teaches the claimed data conversion unit.

Ronen, teaches the compatible extension of processor instruction set architectures by predefining NOP instructions which in a next generation of the processor are used to implement a

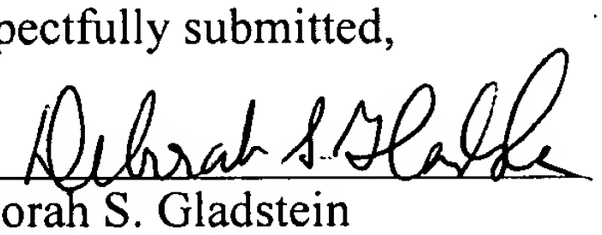
new instruction. Thus, Ronen fails to overcome the deficiencies of Lee and Sauntry. Accordingly, applicant requests that these rejections be withdrawn.

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the outstanding rejection of the claims and to pass this application to issue. If it is determined that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number given below.

In the event the U.S. Patent and Trademark office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to Deposit Account No. 03-1952 referencing docket no. 44912-2031600.

Dated: March 20, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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